

WAR NEWS.

From the N. O. Delta, of the 9th instant.

Life from the Army in Mexico.

The steamship M. Kim, Capt. Page, arrived from the Brazos St. Lugo, Tex., with the news which the bridge presents no striking new feature. The troops are still advancing, and still there no enemy to meet. We allude, elsewhere, more in sorrow than in anger, to the riotous and disgraceful conduct of some of our own troops. Then indeed the *comparative*—the *esprit du corps*—were unwisely, unreflectingly forgotten, and—

"Hearts fell off to ought to time!"—but the subject is a sickening one, and we shall not pursue it.

In addition to the news in the letters of our correspondence, we find the following paragraph touching things as they are on the western side of the Rio Grande, in the American flag, of the 29th ult., which we transcribe:

"We write, for several days, has been rife with rumors of the falling of Monterey by a party of men from San Antonio. We need not say what confidence whatever in the report, from the first, and to satisfy those who had any doubts on the subject, we called on the officer in command here, and he stated that he believed it to be an idle rumor. At Camargo we understand the same reports were in circulation at the last accounts, and as little credit given them. It was stated that Col. Harney, with the troops at Bexar, had crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo, and thus proceeded to the place in question without advising the commander of the movement; but despatches have been received from him, within a few days, dated at San Antonio; so that knocks the affair out of the pale of probability. Now if there is any account of the affair has been received, it is a letter from Monterey, dated last week, in which it is stated that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan *aventureros*, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It is believed to be true by the natives, and we confess that many things would surprise us more than the last mentioned movement. Two weeks ago a letter was received from Monterey, stating that a body of Americans was advancing upon that place, but it received no credit whatever from the Americans.

The Advance.—We learn by the last steambot from Camargo, that all the regulars had departed for the interior, with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days. The Mexicans, Gen. Twiggs had reached Camargo, with about 2600 men from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey.

Gen. Worth, if he continued his march, must be close on to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops into that place—unless the "adventurers" have got there ahead of him, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some.

Col. Curtis's regiment of Ohio volunteers are winning golden opinions from all classes of people in Matamoros. Their position is more important and arduous than that of any other Volunteer regiment in the field, and the perfect discipline which governs all their actions, speaks every thing in their favor.

(Correspondence of the "Daily Delta.")

CHINA, MEXICO, Aug. 23, 1846.

Gentlemen.—The last regiment of Mounted Texans, Col. Hays commanding, reached this place after fourteen days scout, over hills and mountains, swamps and prairies, through under brush and thicket, every one of which is full of thorns, with no provisions for the last four days but beef, and took peaceable possession of the town, though we have been expecting, for the last three days, to have a sharp fight for it. Capt. Green, with a detachment of thirty men, as a spy company, advanced on the town night before last, and took formal possession with three men, they receiving the advance guard, very much to the surprise of the frightened citizens. They had heard that we were in the country, but could not find out whether we were coming, Capt. Green having taken them away on the night of the 21st, and they little anticipated we would come the route we did, it being nothing but a single file trail, and a part of it no road at all.

We are now in the very heart of the enemy's country, within a hundred miles of Monterey; but I am confident we will never get a fight with our overwhelming numbers—the Mexicans fear the Texans more than Gen. Taylor and his whole army, as one told me that if a thousand of any other troops had come here, they would have had to fight for the town, but they were afraid to fight the Texans, as the only way that they could be whipped was to kill them all; for if one was left living, or could get away, he was sure to do some serious damage to the Mexicans; we also apprehensive that if they were whipped in a fight with a Texas regiment, they would have no quarters shown them, and appear to be much surprised and gratified at our conduct towards them, and the protection of their persons and property.

On our route we took peaceable possession of the town of San Fernando, on the river, and remained there three days, a distance of over 100 miles. This place has a population of about 3000, and San Fernando between 4 and 5000.

Yours, MUSTANG.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 25, 1846.

Dear Delta.—Most of your volunteer friends and correspondents having left the seat of war, you cannot object to a letter now and then from a regular soldier-journer here. He is not permitted yet to return to his beloved country and friends, but must content himself for months, perhaps years longer among the obstinate "quadrupeds" of this New Orleans, do my business we wished to take possession of our native soil on the left bank of the river. The city is filled with important rumors from the interior, of revolutions and changes, civil and military. The Mexican residents of chief consideration receive regular intelligence from the capital and other principal towns, but not till we obtain the news through New Orleans, do they confess their knowledge. Yesterday they were the pronouncements of Tampico and Vera Cruz; they scarcely know how to regard the present aspect of things. I observe it is the general impression among the more intelligent, that all things are harmoniously working together to bring about a peace.

A large hospital is now here. Deaths, as might be supposed, are infrequent among so many congregated from a different climate and adopting new habits.

Gen. Taylor will probably leave Camargo about the 1st September. Gen. Twiggs commands the first division of the regulars, and Brevel Brig. Gen. Worth, the second.

From the New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 7th.

Still Later.

Gen. Worth's Brigade.—The steamer Virginia crossed Gen. Worth and his command, consisting of the 8th infantry and two companies of artillery, over the San Juan river, on the 19th ult. Gen. Worth received orders to march to the village of China, and remain there until further advised. On the 21st ult. he reached one-third of the way to Seralvo, all in perfect order. The other brigades were following him rapidly. It is stated, according to Mexican accounts, given in the street of Camargo, that Monterey had for some time been in the hands of the Mexicans; of these regular soldiers, the others recruits. A force of about 1000 cavalry was encamped at Calidreyto, thirty or forty miles east of Monterey. A review of the regular troops took place at Camargo, on the 17th ult.; when Gen. Taylor inspected them. There were 3000 in all, the largest number that have been assembled since the war of 1831-35. There were six regiments of infantry, a battalion of foot artillery, and two batteries of flying artillery.

Organization.—The following brigades comprise the regular troops destined (they are now doubtless far from their way thither) to march against Monterey. First Division under Gen. Taylor.—3d Brigade, under Col. Garland, comprises the 2d and 4th Regiments of U. S. infantry, 4th Regiment of U. S. cavalry, 1st and 2d U. S. infantry, with Capt. Ridgely's battery of flying artillery.

Second Division under Gen. Worth, or the advance.—1st Brigade, U. S. foot artillery and the 2d Regiment of U. S. infantry; 2d Brigade, U. S. 5th and 7th infantry, Captain Blanchard's company of Louisiana volunteers, and Capt. Duncan's battery of flying artillery. Gen. Persifer F. Smith commands the 3d Brigade. We have already received accounts of the march of Gen. Worth's division, who are accompanied by two troops of Texas cavalry, under the com-

mand of Col. Wood. A depot has been established at Seralvo.

Arrival at Camargo.—The steamboats Whiteville and Eagle took up to head-quarters the following officers:—Lieut. Col. Butler, Brigadier Gen. Schenck, Col. Curtis, and Major Coffee, Frey, and Boyd of the volunteers; Gov. Henderson, Gen. Lamar, and Col. Cooke, of Texas; Col. Balkum, Major Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoros.

San Antonio-Indians, &c.—We learn that Col. Harney, at the head of about 120 U. S. dragoons, 500 Texas cavalry, from the Red River district, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wool's instructions. Col. Harney left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, U. S. dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ult., having traversed the distance, 300 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and Gen. Chienkew, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Army movements.—Gen. Taylor, with the 2d dragoons, and the flying artillery batteries under Ridgely and Taylor, arrived at Camargo on the 21st ult., and were to proceed immediately towards Monterey. The 1st and 2d regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisiana Legion, and the Baltimore regiment, have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoros, they only lost two men, and their march in the most satisfactory way, in the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. Gen. Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September; he would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force to Seralvo, thus forwarding to head them until they meet the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at the latest, dated about the position of things at Monterey; some announcing that the Mexican army had abandoned that city—others, that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand. On the 27th ult., the U. S. steamer Rough and Ready arrived at Camargo, from Point Isabel, with stores, &c. The Inspector General, Colonel Orphan, came on board; he was left for down the river the next day.

The volunteers will take up the line of march as speedily as practicable, for the goal of all the hopes of the army, viz: Monterey. It was confidently expected that there would be a fight—a field fight, perhaps—in front of that city.

Explosion of the Steamboat Enterprise.—We are exceedingly pained at the intelligence received of the explosion of the Enterprise, which was on her way to Monterey, on the 21st ult., at day-light, while the Enterprise was about 45 miles above Reynosa, where she had been moored to the bank for the night, at the moment of starting, the paddles having just made three revolutions, the boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The crew and passengers were in all 150, the havoc amongst whom was dreadful. The whole of the boiler of the Enterprise, and the machinery, and chimneys were blown into fragments. The hull and parts towards the stern do not seem to have suffered much; but the forward works and parts lying contiguous to the boilers were split into pieces. There were 16 men lying asleep between the chimneys, who all more or less experienced the sad effects of the unexpected occurrence. Many were shot into the air, falling on the ground, and others were hurled into the water. The first four rims of the boilers, we are told were shattered to atoms, and the surprise is that a greater quantity of life was not sacrificed. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disaster, for it appears that the boilers had been cleaned out the night previous. It was conjectured that the mud which had become fouled, became the boilers to leak.

We append a list of the sufferers:

Killed.—Enoch Tucker, A. Roswell, Tenn.; Mr. Seaps, Texas; Thos. Gaudin, N. Y.; second cook, and a stranger, name unknown.

Badly wounded.—Lieut. Dearing, of the Louisiana Legion; Wm. B. Crook, C. C. Crook, Tenn.; Capt. Cooks, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lawrence, Thos. Eagle, Samuel, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Dow, James Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

Nightly wounded.—Milton Cunningham, James Nelson, Tenn.; J. Wheeler, J. Hummerick, Matthew Salmon, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Downing, Mr. Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

On the 28th ult., Lieut. Dearing was out of danger and recovering fast; Patrick Kelly was raving and incoherent—would probably die. Another man was buried at Reynosa the day before. The body of one of these badly wounded men, the steamer was picked up on the 27th, and buried some miles below Reynosa.

The steamer *Parola* collapsed a flue on her trip up to Matamoros from the mouth of the river. A portion of one of the Kentucky regiments was on board, but not one was injured, although considerable confusion prevailed from the explosion, which the boilers had burst. The damage to the boiler was repaired and the boat has proceeded up to Camargo.

From the N. O. Picayune, of Sept. 6th.

Latest from the Rio Grande—News from Col. Hays's regiment—Riot and bloodshed amongst the Volunteers.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Wednesday morning last. She made an excellent run, and gave ample proof of her qualities as a fast sailer. The McKim brought to this city several sick volunteers and some discharged soldiers.

China was entered by the Rangers without any opposition, and the Rangers were injured, severely wounded several officers. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. Baker offered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person, accompanied by about twenty men, to the boat. He immediately stepped on board, ordered peace, and attempted to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by a party of the Mexicans, for some time fought bravely, bayonets and shot, but

was finally shot in the neck, the ball entering behind and passing out through his cheek or mouth. The twenty men who accompanied Col. Baker to the boat belonged to company C. Of these, eight men were killed, and a much respected chief of the boat, on the arrival of companies A and G, Capt. Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them as far as the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered near the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so well defended that the Illinoisans were forced to retreat, they having no cartridges with them. Ammunition was very soon, however, furnished them, and on approaching the boat again every thing became quiet. None of the Illinois troops were killed, and it was thought on the next morning that Colonel Baker and Capt. Roberts would recover from their wounds; in fact there was but little apprehension felt for their safety. Two of the privates of company C, 20th ult., having traversed the distance, 300 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and Gen. Chienkew, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Arrival at Camargo.—The steamboats Whiteville and Eagle took up to head-quarters the following officers:—Lieut. Col. Butler, Brigadier Gen. Schenck, Col. Curtis, and Major Coffee, Frey, and Boyd of the volunteers; Gov. Henderson, Gen. Lamar, and Col. Cooke, of Texas; Col. Balkum, Major Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoros.

San Antonio-Indians, &c.—We learn that Col. Harney, at the head of about 120 U. S. dragoons, 500 Texas cavalry, from the Red River district, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wool's instructions. Col. Harney left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, U. S. dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ult., having traversed the distance, 300 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and Gen. Chienkew, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Army movements.—Gen. Taylor, with the 2d dragoons, and the flying artillery batteries under Ridgely and Taylor, arrived at Camargo on the 21st ult., and were to proceed immediately towards Monterey. The 1st and 2d regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisiana Legion, and the Baltimore regiment, have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoros, they only lost two men, and their march in the most satisfactory way, in the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. Gen. Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September; he would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force to Seralvo, thus forwarding to head them until they meet the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at the latest, dated about the position of things at Monterey; some announcing that the Mexican army had abandoned that city—others, that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand. On the 27th ult., the U. S. steamer Rough and Ready arrived at Camargo, from Point Isabel, with stores, &c. The Inspector General, Colonel Orphan, came on board; he was left for down the river the next day.

The volunteers will take up the line of march as speedily as practicable, for the goal of all the hopes of the army, viz: Monterey. It was confidently expected that there would be a fight—a field fight, perhaps—in front of that city.

Explosion of the Steamboat Enterprise.—We are exceedingly pained at the intelligence received of the explosion of the Enterprise, which was on her way to Monterey, on the 21st ult., at day-light, while the Enterprise was about 45 miles above Reynosa, where she had been moored to the bank for the night, at the moment of starting, the paddles having just made three revolutions, the boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The crew and passengers were in all 150, the havoc amongst whom was dreadful. The whole of the boiler of the Enterprise, and the machinery, and chimneys were blown into fragments. The hull and parts towards the stern do not seem to have suffered much; but the forward works and parts lying contiguous to the boilers were split into pieces. There were 16 men lying asleep between the chimneys, who all more or less experienced the sad effects of the unexpected occurrence. Many were shot into the air, falling on the ground, and others were hurled into the water. The first four rims of the boilers, we are told were shattered to atoms, and the surprise is that a greater quantity of life was not sacrificed. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disaster, for it appears that the boilers had been cleaned out the night previous. It was conjectured that the mud which had become fouled, became the boilers to leak.

We append a list of the sufferers:

Killed.—Enoch Tucker, A. Roswell, Tenn.; Mr. Seaps, Texas; Thos. Gaudin, N. Y.; second cook, and a stranger, name unknown.

Badly wounded.—Lieut. Dearing, of the Louisiana Legion; Wm. B. Crook, C. C. Crook, Tenn.; Capt. Cooks, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lawrence, Thos. Eagle, Samuel, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Dow, James Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

Nightly wounded.—Milton Cunningham, James Nelson, Tenn.; J. Wheeler, J. Hummerick, Matthew Salmon, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Downing, Mr. Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

On the 28th ult., Lieut. Dearing was out of danger and recovering fast; Patrick Kelly was raving and incoherent—would probably die. Another man was buried at Reynosa the day before. The body of one of these badly wounded men, the steamer was picked up on the 27th, and buried some miles below Reynosa.

The steamer *Parola* collapsed a flue on her trip up to Matamoros from the mouth of the river. A portion of one of the Kentucky regiments was on board, but not one was injured, although considerable confusion prevailed from the explosion, which the boilers had burst. The damage to the boiler was repaired and the boat has proceeded up to Camargo.

From the N. O. Picayune, of Sept. 6th.

Latest from the Rio Grande—News from Col. Hays's regiment—Riot and bloodshed amongst the Volunteers.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Wednesday morning last. She made an excellent run, and gave ample proof of her qualities as a fast sailer. The McKim brought to this city several sick volunteers and some discharged soldiers.

China was entered by the Rangers without any opposition, and the Rangers were injured, severely wounded several officers. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. Baker offered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person, accompanied by about twenty men, to the boat. He immediately stepped on board, ordered peace, and attempted to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by a party of the Mexicans, for some time fought bravely, bayonets and shot, but

was finally shot in the neck, the ball entering behind and passing out through his cheek or mouth. The twenty men who accompanied Col. Baker to the boat belonged to company C. Of these, eight men were killed, and a much respected chief of the boat, on the arrival of companies A and G, Capt. Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them as far as the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered near the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so well defended that the Illinoisans were forced to retreat, they having no cartridges with them. Ammunition was very soon, however, furnished them, and on approaching the boat again every thing became quiet. None of the Illinois troops were killed, and it was thought on the next morning that Colonel Baker and Capt. Roberts would recover from their wounds; in fact there was but little apprehension felt for their safety. Two of the privates of company C, 20th ult., having traversed the distance, 300 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and Gen. Chienkew, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Arrival at Camargo.—The steamboats Whiteville and Eagle took up to head-quarters the following officers:—Lieut. Col. Butler, Brigadier Gen. Schenck, Col. Curtis, and Major Coffee, Frey, and Boyd of the volunteers; Gov. Henderson, Gen. Lamar, and Col. Cooke, of Texas; Col. Balkum, Major Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoros.

San Antonio-Indians, &c.—We learn that Col. Harney, at the head of about 120 U. S. dragoons, 500 Texas cavalry, from the Red River district, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wool's instructions. Col. Harney left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, U. S. dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ult., having traversed the distance, 300 miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and Gen. Chienkew, he passed through Laredo, a town containing 1500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way, except the asperities of the country. The Lapan and Camanche Indians had made several hostile incursions into the country above Laredo lately, doing a good deal of harm to the inhabitants.

Army movements.—Gen. Taylor, with the 2d dragoons, and the flying artillery batteries under Ridgely and Taylor, arrived at Camargo on the 21st ult., and were to proceed immediately towards Monterey. The 1st and 2d regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisiana Legion, and the Baltimore regiment, have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoros, they only lost two men, and their march in the most satisfactory way, in the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. Gen. Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September; he would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force to Seralvo, thus forwarding to head them until they meet the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at the latest, dated about the position of things at Monterey; some announcing that the Mexican army had abandoned that city—others, that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand. On the 27th ult., the U. S. steamer Rough and Ready arrived at Camargo, from Point Isabel, with stores, &c. The Inspector General, Colonel Orphan, came on board; he was left for down the river the next day.

The volunteers will take up the line of march as speedily as practicable, for the goal of all the hopes of the army, viz: Monterey. It was confidently expected that there would be a fight—a field fight, perhaps—in front of that city.

Explosion of the Steamboat Enterprise.—We are exceedingly pained at the intelligence received of the explosion of the Enterprise, which was on her way to Monterey, on the 21st ult., at day-light, while the Enterprise was about 45 miles above Reynosa, where she had been moored to the bank for the night, at the moment of starting, the paddles having just made three revolutions, the boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The crew and passengers were in all 150, the havoc amongst whom was dreadful. The whole of the boiler of the Enterprise, and the machinery, and chimneys were blown into fragments. The hull and parts towards the stern do not seem to have suffered much; but the forward works and parts lying contiguous to the boilers were split into pieces. There were 16 men lying asleep between the chimneys, who all more or less experienced the sad effects of the unexpected occurrence. Many were shot into the air, falling on the ground, and others were hurled into the water. The first four rims of the boilers, we are told were shattered to atoms, and the surprise is that a greater quantity of life was not sacrificed. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disaster, for it appears that the boilers had been cleaned out the night previous. It was conjectured that the mud which had become fouled, became the boilers to leak.

We append a list of the sufferers:

Killed.—Enoch Tucker, A. Roswell, Tenn.; Mr. Seaps, Texas; Thos. Gaudin, N. Y.; second cook, and a stranger, name unknown.

Badly wounded.—Lieut. Dearing, of the Louisiana Legion; Wm. B. Crook, C. C. Crook, Tenn.; Capt. Cooks, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lawrence, Thos. Eagle, Samuel, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Dow, James Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

Nightly wounded.—Milton Cunningham, James Nelson, Tenn.; J. Wheeler, J. Hummerick, Matthew Salmon, Christian Coleman, Texas; J. Downing, Mr. Adams, sutlers, Louisville Legion; Ed. Nevell, Capt. Kelsey, Conn.; W. Arthurs, Grenada; H. A. Emmons, mate; Lieut. H. S. Tudor.

On the 28th ult., Lieut. Dearing was out of danger and recovering fast; Patrick Kelly was raving and incoherent—would probably die. Another man was buried at Reynosa the day before. The body of one of these badly wounded men, the steamer was picked up on the 27th, and buried some miles below Reynosa.

The steamer *Parola* collapsed a flue on her trip up to Matamoros from the mouth of the river. A portion of one of the Kentucky regiments was on board, but not one was injured, although considerable confusion prevailed from the explosion, which the boilers had burst. The damage to the boiler was repaired and the boat has proceeded up to Camargo.

From the N. O. Picayune, of Sept. 6th.

Latest from the Rio Grande—News from Col. Hays's regiment—Riot and bloodshed amongst the Volunteers.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Wednesday morning last. She made an excellent run, and gave ample proof of her qualities as a fast sailer. The McKim brought to this city several sick volunteers and some discharged soldiers.

China was entered by the Rangers without any opposition, and the Rangers were injured, severely wounded several officers. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. Baker offered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person, accompanied by about twenty men, to the boat. He immediately stepped on board, ordered peace, and attempted to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by a party of the Mexicans, for some time fought bravely, bayonets and shot, but

THE MARKETS.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 15th quotes flour as high as \$3.25.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 14th reports a sale of 1000 barrels of flour on the Saturday previous, at railroad, to be delivered one month hence, at \$3.20; 1500 bbls. from store at \$3.12; 102 do. from canal this morning at \$3.25 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Holders of flour today refused \$4, which is freely offered by those desirous of exporting. One sale yesterday at \$4, and the other sale tomorrow; it has been given today for small transactions—1 hour of some over 200 bbls. Old ground is looking up also, and sales at \$3.74, an improvement of 12c. Grain, meal and rye flour are also in demand, but held too high for buyers. Wheat is arriving very slowly. The grocery and provision market without change.

We are pained to learn that SAMUEL BRODER, late Governor of Indiana, died during the last week, at Fort Wayne, of congested fever, after a sickness of but a few days. A prominent statesman, and his private and public virtues, will of course call for a somewhat extended notice hereafter from some of his numerous friends. At present we will only say that his public career, as a Legislator, Judge, and Governor, was distinguished by uprightness, independence, and ability; and that all his private relations, he was kind, generous and honest. Notwithstanding the high state of party feeling that prevailed during the three years of his service as Governor, we believe it may be said with truth, that he had, without exception, the personal esteem of both parties. He had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and while here, was a ruling Elder, and we understand that he died in the comfortable assurance of his private immortality. His amiable countenance and fatherly children, have our warmest sympathy in their melancholy bereavement.—*Journal.*

DISMANTLING OF TROOPS.—The S. Louis Union of the 14th says—"Orders have been received by the paymaster in this city, dated Washington, September 4th, directing him to pay off the 3d regiment of infantry. Those volunteers who have not reached Fort Leavenworth, are to be mustered out by Col. Davenport, and those who have reached that port, are to be mustered out by Col. Wharton. This regiment was organized by an order under date of July 18th. We conclude from this movement that the Mexican war is near its termination."

A VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. LUTHER M. RECK, son of the Rev. Abram Reck, having been on board the steamer *Enterprise*, was recently drowned in the Rio Grande. We learn that he was attempting to swim across the river on some business, and the current being very strong he was taken down a considerable distance and drowned before any aid could be afforded him. Mr. R. being on a visit to this place at the time the Indianapolis Company was raised, joined it, and we understand conducted himself with great propriety. Our community sympathize with the parents and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

We learn also that a young man by the name of CARTWRIGHT, belonging to the same company, died of fever about the same time. Mr. C.'s parents, we understand, live in this neighborhood.—*Journal.*

The Mormon War.

We find the following in the St. Louis Daily Union of Sept. 14:

IMPORTANT FROM NAUVOO.—A BATTLE!—The Ocean Wave, which arrived yesterday morning from Kookuk, brings intelligence that the war against the Mormons is now in progress. The reports from the front are that the Mormons are now in possession of the city of Nauvoo. From all we can gather, the facts are about these: A movement of a hostile character, on the part of the Anties, being perceivable on the morning of Friday, about three hundred of the citizens of Nauvoo marched out in the direction of the Anti-Mormon force, and took up a position on the river bank. The Mormons, on their part, were commanded by Col. Benjamin Clifford, and had five six-pound pieces of artillery. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Anties made their appearance. They numbered eight hundred men, and had also five six-pounders. Col. Singleton having resigned two days previously, they were led on by Col. Brockman. The firing immediately commenced on both sides, the two lines being separated by the hundred yards of each other. The Anties used their artillery freely, but the Nauvoo forces being well sheltered, and resolved to act only on the defensive, reserved their artillery fire. The action lasted two hours, during which time the firing was irregular, but almost incessant. At length the Anties retired, and took up a position beyond the enemy's shot, intending, as is reported, to renew the engagement the next morning. The report of killed is, on the part of the Nauvoo forces, and fifteen on that of the Anties.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE GAMBLERS.—A correspondent gives an account of an interview between Gen. Taylor and a fellow well known to the army, who attempted to establish a drinking and gambling establishment at Camargo. The clerk's goods had been re-shipped by order of the Commandant of the town, and he was ordered off. He became insolent and abusive in consequence, and went so far that Captain Miles ordered him to be arrested and put in the guard house, until the boat was ready. On his being released, he went up to Gen. Taylor's tent and made a long and bitter complaint to old Rough and Ready. The General sat and listened to him in silence. When he had finished, the General rose very coolly, and asked him if he had got through. "Yes sir, I believe I have." "Well then," exclaimed the General, applying his right toe to a prominent part of the fellow's body in a very emphatic manner, "be off from here, or I'll kick you clear into the United States."

SAM'L LAWRENCE.—We are laying the foundations of another establishment, nine miles from here, which will require about two millions of pounds more per annum than the one we remain yours, and truly,

CLOCKS MADE BY STEAM.—Messrs. Sperry & Shaw, Courland street, have lately introduced machinery for the manufacture of brass clocks in this city. Until very recently they have always been made in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Messrs. S. & S., we understand, have quite a large establishment, employing twenty-five men, and turning out in one day one hundred clocks in complete order, beautifully finished. The wheels are pressed out of sheet brass, into a heavy press; after a few twistings the brass comes out in the shape of finely finished wheels, at the rate of 60 per minute. The motive power is a large steam engine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.

The following is the number of Churches in that city and the cost of the buildings, according to the official State census of 1844:

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—The following is the number of Churches in that city and the cost of the buildings, according to the official State census of 1844:		
Presbyterian.....	29 Churches	\$233,014
Episcopal.....	6 "	320,285
Baptist.....	24 "	483,330
Methodist.....	31 "	261,400
Roman Catholic.....	13 "	328,500
Dutch Reformed.....	23 "	427,000
Congregational.....	6 "	66,900
Universalist.....	3 "	27,600
Unitarian.....	1 "	100,000
Friends.....	4 "	23,000
Jews.....	6 "	69,000